

APPLICATION  
FOR  
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

TITLE: A METER TO INTERNET PATHWAY

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07057-043001

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING BY EXPRESS MAIL

Express Mail Label No. EL 444261819US

June 1, 2000  
Date of Deposit

A METER TO INTERNET PATHWAY

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Cross-Reference to Related Applications

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This application claims the benefit of the earlier  
filing date of U.S. Patent Application No. 09/470,258, filed  
on Dec. 22, 1999 and converted to a Provisional Application  
by petition under 35 CFR 1.53(c)(1) on March 17, 2000. The  
entire disclosure of the above-mentioned application is  
incorporated herein by reference. ~~This application is also  
a continuation in part of U.S. Patent Application No.  
08/597,724, filed on February 7, 1996, the entire disclosure  
of which is incorporated herein by reference.~~

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to telemetry systems,  
and, in particular, to transmission of telemetry data  
through a network connection, such as an internet  
connection, to a data processing center.

Metering is the periodic measurement of a parameter  
at multiple locations. For example, utility companies meter  
the natural gas, electricity and water consumed by  
households. The cost of electricity can vary throughout the  
day, as utility companies often wish to charge different  
rates at different times of the day. For example, an  
electrical utility company may wish to charge higher rates  
during peak hours of consumption, e.g., the morning and

evening. In addition, electrical utility companies may wish to apply a penalty if a consumer exceeds a certain limit within a particular period of time.

5 The collection of data from a metering system is often performed by physical inspection of individual meters. For example, in residential areas, electrical utility companies use electromechanical meters with rotating disks to measure the consumption of electricity. Electrical utility companies send a "meter reader" to record the meter  
10 measurement about once a month. Metering of natural gas and water is handled similarly.

15 The physical inspection of meters by the meter readers on a frequent basis is expensive. Therefore, an automated system to electronically transmit metering information could provide considerable cost savings for frequently read meters.

#### Summary of the Invention

20 In general, in one aspect, the invention features a data collection system having a plurality of telemetry devices and collection devices. The telemetry devices have a sensor configured to generate a series of successive measurements by measuring a parameter at a series of measurement times, a memory configured to store a plurality  
25 of measurements from the series of successive measurements, and a transmitter configured to transmit measurements stored in memory to a collection device. The collection devices

have a hub to receive transmissions from the sensor, and a network device to forward a subset of a series of transmissions over a network connection to a data processing center to generate an output function.

5           Implementation of the invention may include one or more of the following features. The network connection may be an internet connection. The network device may comprise an internet interface, and the internet interface may comprise an e-mail client, a Hypertext Transmission Protocol  
10 (HTTP) server, or a telnet daemon. The sensor may have a counter for storing a value, means for incrementing the counter upon receipt of a trigger signal, and means for storing the value from the counter in the memory and resetting the counter at different measurement times. The  
15 telemetry devices may include a first timer having a predetermined time interval wherein the expiration of the predetermined time interval may cause the sensor to generate a measurement. The hub may comprise a radio-frequency local area network (LAN) transceiver or a power line carrier LAN  
20 transceiver. The network device may be electronically connected to the hub. The data processing center may forward one or more commands through the network connection to the hub.

25           In another aspect, the invention is directed to a method of collecting data, including receiving a series of successive measurements from a series of transmissions from a telemetry device, storing and filtering the series of

successive measurements, and transmitting the filtered data through an internet connection to a processing center.

Implementation of the invention may include time stamping the filtered data, storing the filtered data, and forwarding the filtered data to an internet interface. The step of transmitting the filtered data through the internet connection may include triggering an e-mail to forward a subset of the stored filtered data, and the step of triggering the e-mail may include sending data after a predetermined period of time or sending data after receiving a predetermined number of packets. The step of transmitting the filtered data through the internet connection may include dialing an internet service provider (ISP) to establish a point-to-point protocol (PPP) connection.

In another aspect, the invention is directed to a network device connected to a receiving device configured to collect data generated by a plurality of sensors. The network device has a microprocessor to process data, at least one storage device to store data, and a transmitter to transmit data through an internet connection to a data processing center.

Implementation of the invention may include one or more of the following features. The network device may be connected to the receiving device using a serial port. The transmitter may transmit data to the internet via an ethernet connection. The transmitter may transmit data to the internet via a wireless Internet Protocol (IP) or a

dial-up PPP connection. The network device may have a multiplexer to route data between the microprocessor and the transmitter. The network device may be connected to the internet by a dial-up PPP connection through an ISP. The network device may host at least one web page to display configuration information or data generated by the plurality of sensors. The network device may be installed in a location behind a corporate firewall.

In another aspect, the invention is directed to a network device configured to collect data generated by a plurality of sensors. It includes a computer program having instructions for causing the device to interface with a LAN device, which receives data from the sensors. The program also includes instructions for causing the device to store and forward data, and interface with a network connection to transmit data to a remote center.

Implementation of the invention may also include one or more of the following features. The computer program may include instructions to detect the arrival of data from the plurality of sensors, process the data, and send commands to the LAN device to change an attribute value. The instructions to process the data may trigger an e-mail containing the processed data. The instructions to interface with the network connection may comprise instructions to send data through an HTTP server or through a telnet daemon in response to a request.

In yet another aspect, the invention is directed to

a data collection system having a plurality of sensors each of which is configured to sample a parameter value at discrete measurement times. The sensors include a transmitter configured to transmit measured data. The  
5 system further includes a collector having a receiver configured to receive data transmitted by the plurality of sensors, a processor configured to filter and store data received by the receiver from the plurality of sensors, and a transmitter configured to transmit the processed data to a  
10 monitoring station by an internet connection.

In another aspect, the invention is directed to a data collection system having a plurality of measurement sensor means each located near a consumer of electricity for measuring data relating to consumer usage of electricity and  
15 for transmitting the measured electricity usage data. The system further includes a collector means having a receiver for receiving electricity usage data transmitted by the plurality of sensor means, a processor for computing electricity usage information from electricity usage data  
20 received by the receiver, and a transmitter for transmitting the electricity usage information to a monitoring station through an internet connection.

In yet another aspect, the invention is directed to a network for collecting data generated by a plurality of  
25 sensors. The network includes a plurality of data generating devices having a sensor to measure a parameter to generate measurements, a memory configured to store the measurements,

and a transmitter to transmit the stored measurements to an intermediate device at a plurality of transmission times, there being fewer intermediate devices than data generating devices. The intermediate devices have a receiver to

5 receive transmissions from a subset of the data generating devices, a processor to filter the measurements from the transmissions and analyze the measurements to generate a metered function of the parameter, and a transmission module to transmit the metered function over an internet  
10 connection. The network further includes a data station to receive transmitted metered functions from the plurality of intermediate devices.

In another aspect, the invention is directed to a method of collecting data comprising the steps of generating  
15 measurements by measuring a parameter using a telemetry device, storing a plurality of the measurements in a memory, transmitting the stored measurements to a collection device, processing the transmitted measurements at the collection device, and transmitting, under a plurality of triggering  
20 conditions, the processed measurements to a monitoring station by a network connection.

Implementation of the invention may include one or more of the following features. The method may include storing an old number in the collection device, generating a  
25 new number in the telemetry device for each generated measurement, and comparing the old number to determine which measurements are new measurements not previously received by



the collection device and whether there are any missing measurements. The invention may also include storing the old number in the telemetry device wherein the step of generating the new number includes incrementing the old number.

In yet another aspect, the invention is directed to a method of collecting data including the steps of receiving a series of successive measurements from a series of transmissions from a telemetry device, storing and filtering the series of successive measurements by a pathway device connected to a LAN transceiver capable of receiving the series of transmissions, and transmitting the filtered data through an internet connection to a remote center for generation of a metered output function at the remote center.

In implementing the invention, the remote center may be a data processing center or a customer site.

The advantages of the invention include the following. The metering system provides metering without physical inspection of the individual meters and uses wired or wireless communication channels to transmit information. In addition, the metering system is cost-effective and reliable; it can be configured to be resistant to power failures; and it can be adaptable to a variety of applications and equipment provided by different vendors.

Furthermore, this invention capitalizes on the wide availability of the internet, or other equivalent wide area

networks, for transferring information to a remote processing center without incurring additional significant network layout costs. Also, by shifting the processing of data to a remote center, the system can be implemented with  
5 a simple pathway device which serves only as a forward/storage thread, and which can be supplied by different vendors. However, the invention is also useful where the data is processed at an intermediate level, and the processed data is transmitted to a remote processing  
10 center over an Internet connection.

Additional objects and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The objects and advantages of  
15 the invention may be realized by means of the instrumentalities and combinations particularly pointed out in the claims.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in  
20 and constitute a part of the specification, schematically illustrate the invention, and together with the general description given above and the detailed description given below, serve to explain the principles of the invention.

FIG. 1 is an overall diagram of a telemetry  
25 transmission system according to the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic diagram of a meter of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3A is a schematic diagram of the hardware components of a pathway device of FIG. 1

FIG. 3B is a schematic illustration of the software components inside the pathway device of FIG. 1.

5           FIG. 4A is a flow diagram of the processing steps of a Local Area Network (LAN) device abstraction thread of the pathway device.

          FIG. 4B is a supplementary flow diagram of the processing steps of the LAN device abstraction thread of the  
10   pathway device.

          FIG. 5 is a schematic illustration of the Store/Forward thread of the pathway device.

          FIG. 6 is a schematic illustration of the information exchanged among the various threads of the  
15   pathway device.

          FIG. 7 is a sample web page hosted by the pathway device.

#### Description of the Invention

20           A metering or data collection system according to the present invention may be used in a variety of applications, such as utility metering, manufacturing control, traffic monitoring, vending machine monitoring, copy machine monitoring, event monitoring, and  
25   meteorological data gathering. Data gathered by the collection system include electricity usage (kilowatt-hours), natural gas flow (cubic feet), water flow (cubic

feet), temperature (°C), pressure (Torr), humidity (partial pressure), wind speed (miles per hour), precipitation (inches), voltage (volts) and current (amperes), all of which can be quantified by a measuring device in terms of pulse counts, analog voltage level, or multi-byte digital values, etc.

As shown in FIG. 1, a metering system or network 100 has at least a plurality of meters ("M"), or end-point devices, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 situated at sites #1, #2, and #3. Although FIG. 1 shows only eight meters, system 100 potentially can monitor the readings of hundreds of thousands of meters. The meters are located as required for a particular application. For example, an electrical utility company could place one meter at each house in a residential neighborhood to measure electrical energy consumption. Each meter may be constructed similarly as described below.

A set of collection devices 20-22 receive transmissions from meters 10-17. Each collection device includes a transceiver and a pathway device. The transceivers included in the collection device can be a variety of Local Area Network (LAN) transceivers, including, but not limited to, radio frequency local area network transceivers (RF LAN Transceiver) 30 and 32 manufactured by CellNet of San Carlos, California, or a power line carrier LAN transceiver 31. The transceivers can also include infrared LAN transceivers.

Each collection device 20-22 receives transmissions from one or more meters. In general, the likelihood of a successful transmission from a meter to a collection device is correlated with the distance between that collection device and that meter. In one implementation of network 1, the transmissions from a meter in the set of meters 10-17 may be received by the transceivers of more than one collection device. Since the redundant reception of the same transmission from a meter is inefficient, the collection devices are coordinated to eliminate such redundancy. The coordination works as follows: the first time a collection device receives a transmission from a particular meter, that collection device begins to process the transmission to measure the effective signal strength and estimate the radio link reliability for that meter. Each collection device that discovers this particular meter will process the transmission in a similar fashion. Upon comparing the processed results, the collection device that has indicated the strongest signal will be designated the "tracking collection" for this particular meter. Any other collection devices that have discovered the same meter are commanded to "untrack" that meter. Each collection device will have a database storing the addresses of the meters that are tracked and untracked. A collection device will only process data from a "tracked" meter.

Connected to LAN transceivers 30-32 are pathway devices 40-42. The connections are, in one implementation,

serial connections, such as Recommended-Standard 232 (RS-232) or Recommended-Standard 485(RS-485). In another implementation, the connections can be other equivalent types of interfaces.

5 Pathway devices 40-42 also have various internet interfaces for connecting to the Internet, or any other equivalent network. Pathway device 40 is connected to Internet 50 by an Ethernet connection 52. Ethernet connection 52 is a part of a corporate LAN and is located  
10 behind a firewall 45, which runs proxy services for the corporate LAN and provides a connection 55 to Internet 50. Pathway device 41 is connected to Internet 50 through a wireless connection 54. Pathway device 42 is connected to Internet 50 by a dial-up point-to-point protocol (PPP)  
15 connection over a telephone line on a public-switched telephone network (PSTN). The network connections 54, 55, or 56 can be either static internet connections using a always-on corporate LAN, Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) modem, cable modem or others, or they can be Dynamic Host  
20 Configuration Protocol (DHCP) connections which are not continuously connected to Internet 50. Pathway devices 40-42 filter transmissions from meters 10-17 and forward the transmissions to data processing center 60 over Internet 50 or other equivalent networks.

25 Data processing center 60 may alternatively be termed a monitoring station or central station. Data processing center 60 also sends command messages to

collection devices 20-22 to, for example, change attributes of LAN transceivers 30-32. In cases where the data processing center 60 has not been a *priori* programmed with an understanding of the LAN transceiver protocol, the pathway devices 40-42 will send Java byte code to the data processing center 60 when they communicate with the data processing center 60 for the first time. This byte code translates between the LAN transceiver data packet syntax and the syntax required by the data processing center. This center 60 can alternatively be termed a monitoring center.

The data processing center 60 analyzes the periodic measurements by one or more meters 10-17 to generate a metered function. For example, an electrical utility company could request from the data center 60 the electricity consumed each hour over the last twenty-four hours, the total amount of electricity consumed between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. over the last month, or the time of peak electricity consumption in the previous day, at each house in a residential neighborhood.

In another embodiment, the pathway devices 40-42 can analyze the periodic measurements by one or more meters 10-17 to generate a metered function. The generation of metered functions at the collection device level is described in above-identified U.S. Patent Application Serial no. 08/597,724.

Meters 10-17 periodically send their measurements to collection devices 20-22. In one implementation, meters 10-

17 accumulate and transmit the consumption of metered entity  
on a pseudorandom basis over 300 times per day. The packets  
transmitted in each transmission includes redundant data  
transmitted in each of several previous transmissions. This  
5 temporal redundancy is desirable to improve system  
reliability. Redundant data will be filtered by collection ←  
devices 20-22 as explained below.

As mentioned earlier, each meter will have one  
tracking collection device in one implementation. These  
10 transmissions may be any sort of wireless signals such as  
radio frequency transmissions 160 or 162 (or other wireless  
signals such as microwave or infrared), or wired signals  
such as from a power line carrier 161, phone line wiring, or  
custom wiring. Each collection device receives  
15 transmissions from one or more meters. For example,  
collection device 20 receives transmissions from meters 10-  
12. A collection device may receive transmissions from one  
to several thousand meters, limited only by the volume of  
data traffic that LAN can sustain. Although FIG. 1 shows  
20 only three collection devices, system 100 may include  
hundreds or thousands of collection devices, depending upon  
the number of meters in system 100.

At the data processing center 60, the periodic  
measurements are analyzed to generate a metered function of  
25 the measured parameters. The metered function information  
could be the minimum, maximum or average value of the  
parameter over a certain time period. The intelligence in



the data processing center 60 permits the use of inexpensive meters 10-17 which may only have processing power to perform measurements and transmit the measurements to inexpensive collection devices 20-22. As mentioned above, the

5 intelligence in the data processing 60 can also be shifted to collection devices 20-22 to have the generation of metered functions be conducted by pathway devices 40-42 in another implementation.

Referring to FIG. 2, each meter, e.g., meter 10,  
10 includes a microprocessor 35, a parameter sensor 34, a power supply 33, a clock 36, a memory 38, and a transmitter 46. In another implementation, meter 10 may also have a receiver. Memory 38 includes several registers 43 and a pulse counter 44. Registers 43 and counter 44 store  
15 measurements from sensor 34. In one embodiment of meter 10, memory 38 has eighteen registers. Memory 38 is constructed of non-volatile memory devices, such as erasable programmable read-only-memory chips (EPROMS), so that stored measurements are not lost if the power to power supply 33  
20 fails.

Meter 10 measures the parameter at a series of measurement times. In normal operations, a set time interval  $T_{int}$ , such as 2.5 minutes, separates each measurement time. Meter 10 can be configured either as a  
25 pulse accumulator meter or as a sampling meter. In the pulse accumulator mode, sensor 34 is triggered by a change in the parameter. Each time that sensor 34 is triggered,

the sensor sends a pulse to processor 35. In response to the pulse, processor 35 increments counter 44. At the expiration of time interval  $T_{int}$ , as measured by clock 36, the content of counter 44 is stored in a register and the counter is cleared. In the sampling mode, sensor 34 does not automatically send signals to processor 35 when the parameter changes. Instead, sensor 34 continuously monitors the parameter, and processor 35 periodically, e.g., at the expiration of time interval  $T_{int}$ , samples the sensor to receive a measurement. Processor 35 stores the measurement in counter 44.

Whether configured as a pulse accumulator meter or a sampling meter, the measurements by sensor 34 are stored in memory 38. At the expiration of time interval  $T_{int}$ , processor 35 discards the oldest measurement stored by register set 43 and places the newest measurement from counter 44 into the empty register.

Meter 10 transmits its stored measurements to collection device 20 at a series of transmission times. Memory 38 stores a transmission frequency  $N_{sup}$  which represents the number of measurement times per transmission. Processor 35 triggers a transmission time after  $N_{sup}$  measurements. At the transmission time, processor 35 causes transmitter 46 to transmit the contents of registers 43 to collection device 20.

In one embodiment, a pulse-accumulator meter is retrofit to an existing electromechanical meter used by most

electrical utility companies. Electromechanical meters use the flow of electricity to rotate a metal disk. The disk turns dials on the meter register to show the total consumption of electricity.

*Sub 5*  
Sensor 34 and other components of meter 10 are described in more detail in above-identified U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 08/597,724.

The configuration of meter 10 as a pulse accumulator meter or as a sampling meter will depend on the intended application of system 500. Similarly, many sorts of sensors could be used with the present invention, depending on the application of system 500. For example, in a traffic monitoring system, a pulse accumulator meter could be used to count the number of automobiles that travel over a particular road. Such a pulse accumulator meter could use a pneumatic line as a sensor. As another example, in a weather monitoring system, a sampling meter could be used to periodically sample the atmospheric temperature. Such a sampling meter could use a thermocouple as the sensor.

After each transmission, collector 20 will examine the "new" measurements, i.e., the measurements in the most recent transmission which were not included in the previous transmission. Collector 20 may ignore the "old" measurements. Because a sequence number counter is incremented with each measurement, the number of new measurements in a transmission is indicated by the sequence number. If no transmissions are missed, the difference

between the old and new sequence numbers will equal the transmission frequency  $N_{sup}$ . For example, if  $N_{sup}$  equals two, and no transmissions are missed, then only the two most recent measurements will be new. However, if several  
5 transmissions are missed, then the difference between the sequence numbers may be greater than two. Additionally, an alignment timer is driven by clock 36 to count down a delay time between a measurement time and a transmission time. Another variable stored in memory 38 is an alignment time  
10 variable,  $T_{align}$ , which represents a delay between the measurement time and the actual transmission time.

Referring to FIG. 3A, pathway device 40, for example, includes a microprocessor 62, such as MC68EN302 manufactured by Motorola. Pathway device 40 also includes a  
15 non-volatile memory (such as FLASH memory) 66, a random access memory (RAM) 65, a real-time clock 64, two serial ports 67 and 68, and one Ethernet port 69. The pathway device may use either Ethernet port 69 to connect to Internet 50, or a phone line and modem 55 to connect to the  
20 Internet through serial port 68. The number of serial and Ethernet ports shown here are for illustrative purposes only and can vary in different implementations. The pathway device 40 in general provides a way to send telemetry data from a serially connected transceiver 30 available from a  
25 variety of vendors, such as from CellNet of San Carlos, California, through an internet connection to a data processing/monitoring center.

Referring to Fig. 3B, the major software components in the pathway device 40 are shown. Pathway device 40 is connected to LAN transceiver 30 of collection device 20 by a serial connection 70 in one implementation. However,

5 pathway device 40 and LAN transceiver 30 can be connected by a variety of other connections suitable for connecting devices which are situated in close physical vicinity, such as parallel connection or memory map configuration.

Referring back to Fig. 3A, in one aspect, LAN transceiver 30  
10 functions as a hub to which meters 10-12 are connected.

Upon receiving transmissions from meters 10-12, LAN transceiver 30, or hub, uses serial port 67 or 68, such as serial connection Recommended Standard-232 (RS232) or Recommended Standard-485 (RS485), to send data to, or  
15 receive commands from, the pathway device 40. In one implementation, the pathway device 40 sends synchronous packets to LAN transceiver 30 to initiate communication, and LAN transceiver 30 responds synchronously to each message.

The synchronous packets are, in one implementation, for the purpose of configuring status requests, and they are always  
20 responded to. LAN transceiver 30 also initiates asynchronous packets to pathway device 40 when the LAN radio successfully receives and interprets an RF packet and sends the data to the pathway device 40. The asynchronous packets  
25 are not sent at regular intervals, and they are not responded to.

Inside the pathway device's multi-threaded main process 75, there are three major threads: LAN device abstraction thread, or LAN interface thread 78, store/forward thread 80, and an interface thread including interface multiplexer 82 and address code multiplexer 84. Communication among threads within a process can be by either shared memory or sockets. Internet interfaces 90 including e-mail client 92, Hypertext Transmission Protocol (HTTP) server 94, and telnet daemon 96 form a different process. Internet interfaces 90 can be provided by third-parties as separate processes. E-mail client 92 either uses another remote e-mail server provided by an Internet Service Provider (ISP) or an e-mail server connected to a corporate LAN, or e-mail client 92 uses an internal e-mail server 100 included in pathway device 40. Via the different channels, Internet interfaces 90 transmit data through the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) stack 102 to data processing center 60. Command messages are also forwarded to the pathway devices using the same channels.

If an authorized field representative or any other authorized party wishes to access data available at the pathway device 40, they may log on to pathway device 40 through the telnet daemon 96, or by accessing one or more web pages supported by HTTP server 94. FIG. 7 is a sample web page supported by the HTTP server 94. Their logon-username is associated with the packet's destination code

applied by accept/reject filter 114, to restrict their access only to that of data with the matching destination code. For example, the authorized representative can tell from this web page whether a packet has been forwarded to —

5 the data processing center 60. For example, notice 150 states that packets which have not been e-mailed in a while are the white rows, as opposed to the shaded rows which represent packets which have already been mailed. The column headings for each row includes the time the packet is  
10 stamped (152), the index value of the packet (154), the LAN address of the meter which transmitted this packet (156), the protocol ID (158), the length of the message (160), the flag value (162), the packet length (164) and the payload for the message (166). While the majority of the data is  
15 forwarded to data processing center 60 through e-mail client 92, data processing center 60 or the authorized field representative may wish to check for missing data, or check for data before transmission time, by accessing telnet daemon 96 and/or HTTP server 94.

20 Referring to FIGS. 4A and 4B, the LAN interface thread 70 has three major functions: (1) to process received data from meters 10-12, (2) to send commands to LAN transceiver 30, and (3) to send JAVA byte code to the data processing center 60 to inform the center 60 how to format  
25 messages to LAN transceiver 30. When packets arrive from meters 10-12 through communications link 70 (step 110), thread 78 responds promptly to avoid handshake timeout

periods. Usually the incoming packets will have cyclical redundancy check (CRC) values which must be checked for data validity. Next, the type of packet just received will be determined (step 112). If the incoming message contains

5 data (as opposed to an event message or a command response),

then the data will be forwarded to the accept/reject filter ←

(step 114). The pathway devices have a programmable filter designed to accept or reject data according to a pre-defined field-dependent criteria, such as the LAN address of the

10 meter which transmitted the data. Some data coming from some sensors will also be rejected by the filter because of the overlapping LAN transceivers and pathway devices attending to the same sensors. The redundant data submitted ↘ by the same meter, on the other hand, will not be rejected.

15 Accepted data will be time-stamped (step 116) to record the date and time of day that it arrived. The table with pre-defined field-dependent criteria also contains optional destination codes defining the recipient to which the data will ultimately be sent. The possible destinations include

20 a data processing center or various customers. Rejected data are discarded. The data and accompanying timestamp are stored at the pathway device 40 before being forwarded to the data processing center 60. At decision point 118, thread 70 decides whether or not to forward the data

25 immediately. If the data is not to be forwarded immediately, the data goes to store/forward thread 80 for storage (step 124). Otherwise, the store/forward thread is



signaled to send all data now (step 122). The test used at decision point 118 is based on packet values such as those in the ID field.

5 If the incoming message is an event or a response to a previous command message, pathway device syntax codes are wrapped around the message (step 126) and the entire packet is forwarded to internet interface multiplexer 82 (step 128) through a socket.

10 If commands are received from the data processing center 60, thread 78 follows the steps outlined in FIG. 4B. Thread 78 receives commands from internet interface multiplexer 82 (step 129), extracts LAN protocol syntax from pathway command messages (step 130), and forwards them for output to the LAN transceiver (step 132). In one  
15 implementation, when the data processing center 60 wishes to change an attribute value on the LAN transceiver 30 , it sends Java byte codes to assemble a command message containing all the required field values. This command message is then wrapped with the pathway device header, and  
20 directed to the interface thread 78. These commands can also send messages over the LAN to telemetry devices which are capable of receiving messages. Additionally, when a pathway device 40 is first installed, the device 40 is announced to the data processing 60 ("discovery"). Thread  
25 78 sends JAVA interface byte code describing LAN syntax to data processing center 60. In this manner, LAN transceivers

by various vendors with different LAN syntax can be incorporated into system 500.

FIG. 5 explains in detail the functionalities of the store/forward thread 80. Thread 80 stores received and filtered data packets from step 124 of FIG. 4A and forwards them to the recipient defined by the destination code which was optionally appended by the accept/reject filter 114.

Packets without a destination code will be sent to the data processing center 60. There is a configurable table

associating destination codes with valid eMail addresses and logon usernames. The packets can be forwarded as soon as they arrive, but storage is required in those where the pathway device is not continuously connected to the

Internet. The main storage device of thread 80 is non-volatile memory 140. Each incoming data packet is stored (step 144) with an index value and two flags, indicating "data sent" or "data acknowledged." After a data is sent (step 142) it is flagged as having been sent. The index is used by the data center 60 to check for missing packets.

Packets are not automatically deleted after being sent to data center 60. They are only dropped after non-volatile memory 140 is full and they are the oldest time-stamped packets in storage.

Thread 80 also contains e-mail trigger 150. A timer for triggering e-mail can be part of the microprocessor 62. Alternatively, e-mail triggers can be coming from real-time clock 64. SEND IMMEDIATELY signals coming from step 122 of

FIG. 4A will also trigger FLASH memory 140 to send specified records (step 142). There are a variety of triggering conditions to cause a pathway device to send out e-mail messages to the destination, such as data processing center 60. Messages can be sent after a certain number of minutes, after receiving a certain number of packets, or periodically at fixed times. Both previously unsent packets as well as unacknowledged packets are sent at each trigger. Sometimes intermediate mail servers in the Internet are improperly configured and can lose e-mail messages. Since the thread 80 re-sends unacknowledged packets, the data processing center improves its chances of recovering lost or delayed e-mail messages. If the delayed e-mail message eventually reaches the data processing center, the index values are used to reject duplicate data.

Thread 80 also sends Java interface byte code describing store/forward thread syntax to data processing center 60 (step 152) upon discovery, as explained above.

FIG. 6 shows the message routing between the Internet interfaces 90, threads 70, 80, and multiplexers 82 and 84. Address code multiplexer 82 tags the incoming internet packets and remembers which interface they came from, and directs commands from the data processing center 60 to either thread 70 or thread 80. Commands to thread 80 would be used to adjust its parameters (such as e-mail trigger thresholds), or to check its status. Commands to thread 70 would be used to configure the LAN transceiver or

to send messages to telemetry devices with reception capability. Interface multiplexer 84 determines which of the network interface protocols (e-mail, web pages, tenet terminal emulation) to use for messages to data processing center 60 and/or other destinations, and formats the stored packets according to the chosen interface specification. Interface multiplexer 84 also receives data, events, or command response from store/forward thread 80, or command responses and events from LAN device thread 78.

In summary, the metering system of the present invention monitors multiple meters. Each meter periodically measures a parameter, such as electricity consumption, and stores the sequence of measurements. Each meter periodically transmits the contents of its registers to a collector by wireless or wired signal. When a collector receives a transmission, it time stamps and stores those messages which pass through its filter. When any of a number of triggers occurs, the stored messages are forwarded through a network connection to a data processing center or other authorized destinations. The data processing center determines which meter (indicated by LAN address) sent the transmission, extracts the previously unprocessed measurements, and then generates a metered function, such as a load profile, a time-of-use profile, or a demand profile. The data processing center can compensate for missed transmissions and power failures. The steps of generating the metered function at the collection level is explained in

U.S. patent application serial no.08/597,724. The operator of the metering system determines how the metered functions are used by the processing center/monitoring station, e.g., an electrical utility company may have the monitoring  
5 station generate a customer billing using the metered function.

The present invention has been described in terms of a preferred embodiment. The invention, however, is not limited to the embodiment depicted and described. Rather,  
10 the scope of the invention is defined by the appended claims.

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